FRANCE.

The Senate Bill Passed in the Assembly.

The Main Provisions of the Important Measure.

BONAPARTIST OPPOSITION.

In the Assembly to-day the Senate bill was con sidered in detail and passed, clause by clause.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.
The following are its main features:— It apportions the number of Senators to each department. The Seine and Nord have five each, and the others four, three or two, according to

The Senators are to be elected by colleges con peace of Deputies of the Assembly, Councillors General, Councillors of Arrondissements and dele-

Senators representing departments and colonia: are to sit nine years. One-third of their number

must be elected every three years. Those chosen by the Assembly are irremovable. Vacancies by death, resignation or other cause before the expiration of the term are to be filled

The Senate equally with the Chamber of Depu ties is authorized to initiate laws; financial bills, however, must first pass the Deputies.

The Senate may become a high court of justice to try the President of the Republic or his Minis ters or any persons accused of conspiring against the State. The first Senate shall be elected on month before the dissolution of the Assembly and commence its duties on the day the Assembly

Clause 5, relating to the appointment of the seventy-five Senators by the Assembly, was not finally adopted. M. Delpit, a conservative liberal, moved an amendment providing that these Senators t selected from a double list of names, presented by the President of the Republic. The clause with the proposed amendment was referred to the Committee of Thirty for reconsideration.

The third reading of the bill organizing the pub lic powers was fixed for to-morrow. A resolution that the Senate bill do not take

feet until the passage of the Public Powers bill

BONAPARTIST STRATEGY IN OPPOSITION M. Raoul Duval, who conducted the debate on benalf of the Bonapartists, continued throughout the proceedings to move exceedingly liberal amendments, with the hope of detaching the Left from the two Centres and defeating the bill, but the coalition stood firm, and all the motions were rejected by overwhelming majorities. The Ronapartists accused the members of the

Left of abandoning their principles and forsaking national sovereignty. As a final desperate effort to defeat the bill they moved an amend ment providing that it cannot a law until ratified by universal suf-frage. They declared if the bill was thus ratified they would submit. It was the duty of the Left, they said, to vote for this amendment if they really wished to control the affairs of the State. Eight millions of voters could not, without their consent, be placed in the hands of a body elected as this bill contemplated.

DEFEATED. The amendment was lost, receiving only the votes of the Bonapartist deputies.

THE BONAPARTISTS GROWLING OVER THE ACTION OF THE ASSEMBLY ON THE SENATE BILL.

PARIS, Feb. 23, 1875. The organs of the Bonapartists are indignant at the passage by the Assembly yesterday of M. Wal-lon's amendment to the Senate bill and express their disapprobation in violent articles.

REPUBLICAN JUBILATION. The republican papers, with the exception of Le Français, are jubliant over the passage of the

Le Français thinks only half of the work neces sary to be done has been accomplished.

HOW THE CABINET MINISTERS VOTED.

The Ministers, with the exception of M. Tail-hand, Minister of Justice, and Baron Chaband-Latour, Minister of the Interior, supported the

M. Tailhaud voted "no," and Baron Chabaud-Latour abstained from voting.

COUNT DE CHAMBORD'S FRIENDS LIKEL? TO

MOVE IN THE LEGISLATURE. PARIS, Feb. 23-Evening. It is understood that when the Public Powers bill comes up to-morrow one of the Legitimist the Count de Chambord

SPAIN.

PAMPELUNA SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS AND AMMUNITION. MADRID, Feb. 23, 1875. Pampeluna has been supplied with a large quan-

tity of provisions and ammunition. BERLIN, Feb. 23, 1875.

It is stated on good authority that the question between Germany and Spain over the Gustav affair bave not yet been settled.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 23, 1875. Mr. Davis, the American Minister, gave a dinner resterday in celebration of Washington's Birthday. There was a large company present, including members of the diptomatic corps.

Toasts were drunk to President Grant and Em-

peror William The houses of the American residents in this mity were also decorated in honor of the day.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 28, 1875. The steamer Sarmatian, for Portland, takes out 800 laborers for Canada, and 700 will follow in the steamer of March 4. After this there will be no more free shipments, as the Allan line are to raise

POLITICAL POLICY OF THE CONSERVATIVES The conservatives will probably present Albert Grant as their candidate for Parliament in Nor-

OFF FOR APRICA. General Wolseley has sailed for Natal. WEATHER REPORT.

The weather throughout England to-day is fair. BREADSTUFFS MARKET IN EUROPE.

The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review o the grain market says the unfavorable weather keeps the samples of wheat offering in a poor and unsalable condition. Prices tend downward in every market.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 23, 1875. The government surveyors have made a report declaring Garibaldi's plan for the improvement o

VENEZUELA.

the Tiber practicable.

be confiscated.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT ENDED-AM NESTY TO THE SUBRENDERED REBELS. HAVANA, Feb. 22, 1875.
Advices from Venezuela state that the revolu-

tion in that Republic has ended. THE REBELS SURRENDER UNDER TERMS. An official agreement has been signed by which the rebeis have delivered up their arms and the

leaders are allowed to leave the country unmolested. No action is to be taken against the others engaged in the revolution, nor is their property to MEXICO.

THE RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT AT FEVER HEAT-BANDIT TERRORS AND EARTHQUAKE-SPAN ISH CONCESSION TO THE MERCANTILE MARINE CITY OF MEXICO (via Havana), Feb. 16, 1875.

The religious excitement in the country is in

tense, and there are fears of an outbreak. A Protestant Bible-reader has been assassinated at Vista Hermosa. The liberal press demand the hment of the perpetrators of such outrages hereafter, according to the full rigor of the law. A number of ladies bave published cards declar ing that their signatures to the recent violent obtained under false pretences. Others deny that

they signed the paper and pronounce the signs ures torgeries.

The Fajaro Verde, an ultramontane journal, bas roised a storm of indignation by declaring that "only Messalinas and Aspasias among women now

belong to the liberal party." Even ladies of the Church party protest against the language used.

BANDITS, MURDER AND ROBBERY. The police of Jalisco have arrested the bandit which some time ago robbed and murdered Dum bart and Straus, two American travellers. A band of robbers recently made a raid on the

town of Ixtlan.

EARTHQUAKE. Ap earthquake at Guadalajara on the 11th inst. damaged houses and churches. The Seboruco volcano at the same time was in a violent state of eruption. The shocks extended to San Cristabal. where houses were destroyed and several persons killed.

SPANISH CONCESSIONS IN AID OF COMMERCE. Mexican vessels have been placed on the same footing as Spanish in the payment of port and navigation charges in the Spanish Antilles.

CUBA.

CAPTAIN GENERAL CONCHA PREPARING TO RE-TURN TO SPAIN.

HAVANA, Feb. 22, 1875 Captain General Concha returned to Havani vesterday.

SPANISH GOVERNMENTAL COURTESIES TOWARD CONCHA. MADRID, Feb. 23, 1875.

Captain General Concha has received permission to return to Spain from Cuba without waiting for the arrival of his successor, count Valmaseds

HAVANA BOURSE.

HAVANA, Feb. 22, 1875.

Gold 229 a 230. Exchange active; on the United States, sixty days, corrency, 93 a 95 premium; short sight do., 97 a 98 premium; sixty days, gold, 122 a 124 premium; short sight do., 125 a 126 premium; on Loudon, 160 a 162 premium; on Paris, 123 a 125 premium.

WM. J. SHARKEY.

THE AMERICAN CONVICT PLACED IN PRISON AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, Feb. 22, 1875. Wm. J Sharkey, the escaped murderer, who for some time past has been living in this city, was to-day arrested and put in prison, on complaint of Captain Curtis of the steamship Crescent City, on a charge of threatening to kill him and the Pur-

THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Feb. 22, 1876. Advices from Porto Rico state that the lottery

has been established. Haytien dates report the country quiet Peace also prevails in the Republic of St. Do-

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM THE SWATABA-THE TRANSIT OB SERVERS.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 23, 1875. The Navy Department has despatches from Captain Caandler, commanding the Swatara, dated which place ne arrived the day previous from Chatham Island. The party at Chatham Island Chatham Island. The party at Chatham Island were in good health. The observation of the transit was not very speceasful at that point, although several photographs were taken and some micrometric ineasurements. The Swalara expected to leave Port Chaimers January 14, stop at Bluff Harbor and take on coard the Queenstown party and then proceed to Houart Town. Telegrams of Feoruary I reported her at the latter place. Dr. Peters, during his stay in New Zealand, received every nospitality, and railway and telegraph facilities were irrely and generously tendered without cost. Captain Chandler reports a similar welcome and assistance irom all the British colonies visited. Dr. Peters' party observed both contacts, and succeeded in getting 237 photographs.

A COASTING CATASTROPHE.

MERIDEN, Conn., Feb. 23, 1876. Late last evening a terrible and latal accident occurred in this city, while a party of tourteen persons were engaged in coasting. The party was seated on what is known as a "double ripper." It was twenty feet long. was constructed yesterday for the purpose of entertaining the party so seriously injured, and was made very strong. The start was made from the top of Broad street. The moon shone brightly and the hill was a glade of solid ice. Several trips had been made, and the party, consisting of young ladies and gentlemen, were in great glee. Un fortunately, on this particular downward trip the fortunately, on this particular downward trip the steering apparatus caught and reiused to act. As the "ripper" approached Liberty street, the steerest part of the hill at that point, the steersman was unable to manage the helm. With speed faster than ordinary railroad trams the "ripper" was canted on one side of the street, into the gatter, and finally brought up with a crash against the iron posts of a fence. William Minonen, aged sixteen years, was killed almost instantly, his head striking a post, cleaving it almost in twain. Dr. T. S. Rust, a dentist, had his nead badily cut. Lina Woods, a girl aged seventeen, had a hip bone broken. Lilla Bacon had both eyes forced from their sockets and will probably lose them. Addie Harvey, sixteen years of age, received internal injuries of a serious character. Hattie Cooley, sixteen, was hurt about the chest. None of the parry escaped uninjured. The place where the accident took place for a space of firly leet was covered with blood. Drs. Davis, Newport and Fitcen were notified and were quickly on the ground to render assistance. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, was also sent for, and arrived to-day. Miss Woods' injuries, were found to be more serious than at first supposed. The last report states that she was unconscious, Miss Bacom's hurts are in the chest and abdomen, and so complicated that the physicians are unable to decide whether or not the wounds are latal. Miss Harvey is, this evening, in a critical state. Her head is fractured, her tongue awollen, and still bleeding. Dr. Rust, when conveyed home, became unconscious and remained so for several hours. His head was literafly covered with gore, and two ugly cuts were found on the scaip at the top of his head. The event has thrown sadness upon this entire community, and much sympathy is expressed for the parents of the dead boy and his injured companions. steering apparatus caught and reiused to act. As

THE ICE IN THE SOUND.

EXPECTED TERMINATION OF NAVIGATION TROUBLES IN THE SOUND-BREAKING UP OF THE ICE AT PROVIDENCE-REPORTS FROM THE STEAMERS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 23, 1875. The soft weather of the past twenty-four hours is slowly, but effectually, breaking up the ice at this port, and, from present indications, the harbor will be navigable for sailing vessels at an early date. The Providence steamer City of Newport, which made her last trip on Tuesday evening, February 9, will attempt to go up the river tomorrow, and as it is the only direct communication with the northern part of the State the fact is hailed with delight. The Terpedo Station launch, the ferryboat Jamestown and the Block Island mail packet are now making the regular trips. A tug which arrived here this alternoon reports the ice at Providence as completely broken up, and that with a lavorable wind it would be all driven out to sea. The steamer Empire State, having completed her repairs, proceeded to New York this atternoon with ireight, and the Newbort left this evening with passengers as well as freight. She arrived here this morning at lour o'clock, making the passage in twenty-lour hours. She reports the drift ice very heavy through the "race," but as her bows were well sheathed she escaped damage. The Old Colony did not leave upon ner regular time last night and remained at her dock ontil three o'clock this morning, as it was thought prudent to have daylight through the Sound. port, which made her last trip on Tuesday evenTHE STATE CAPITAL.

SEASSEMBLING OF THE LEGISLATURE—IMPOR TANT BILL BY MR. WARHNER, ABOLISHING THE BOARD OF APPOBLIONMENT-PAYMENT OF OFFICIALS IN COUNTY JAILS.

ALBANY, Feb. 23, 1875. The Legislature reassembled this evening, after a recess from Friday. There was a silm attendance in both houses. An important bill, affectthe local government of New York city, was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Waehner. This bill practically applishes the powers of the Board of Apportionment, now consisting of Mayor Wickham, Comptroller Green, Tax Commissioner Wheeler and President Lewis, of the Board of Aidermen. Under the prorisions of Mr. Waehner's proposed enactments the Board of Aldermen will have exclusive control in final passage of the estimates for each year by the operation of a two-thirds vote. As the law now stands the Board of Apportionment is empowered to discharge this duty by a manimous vote, the ments which may be afterward nullifled.

The bill providing for payments of officials in County Jail, from 1868 to 1874, was ordered to a third reading. The disposition of a large amount of money is dependent upon the passage of this bill. The Senate adjourned after balf an hour's session, and the Assembly at ten P. M.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SHAH OF PERSIA-RESPONSE OF HIS MAJESTY.

PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 23, 1875 The executive of the Centennial Commission pursues its labor of preparation for the great event with considerable energy and in a spirit o enterprise worthy of the object. Minister Schenck, in the absence of any diplomatic representative of the Persian government at Washington, has communicated with the Shan of Persia in reference to the objects of the Exposition, and has received the following reply:-

ceived the following reply:—

MINISTER MALCOM'S REPLY.

HIS Excellency MINES MALCOM'S REPLY.

HIS Excellency MINES MALCOM'S REPLY.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Maiesty the Shah of Persia. &c. &c.

Franuary 1. 1875.—Your Excellency—I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I duty forwarded to my government the documents and plans relating to the International Exhibition of Philadelphia which Your Excellency was kind enough to send to me on the part of the government of the United States.

The government of His imperial Majesty the Shah will. I have no doubt, highly appreciate the interesting opportunity that your kind communication affords them, to open their friendly and commercial relations which they are always so desirous to begin with your great country. Thave the honor to be, with the highest consideration Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant, MALCOM.

MALCE
His Excellency General Schence, Envoy Extraordi
and Minister Pienipotentiary of the United States.
GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES, Information which has been received designate the resident commissioners of the German Empire, appointed to represent the same on the occasion, to be Messrs. John D. Lankenau and Gustavus Remak, outh well known citizens of Philadelphia, the latter one of the Park Commissioners, and Mr. Alired Kusenburg, formerly a prominent mercuant in this city, and at present sujourning in Dusseidorf, German, with the addition of the Hon. Charles H. Meyer, the German Consul at this port.

THE PRESIDENT'S BOUQUET.

MAMMOTH AND ELEGANT BOUQUET SENT BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE GRAND FETE OF THE CEN-TENNIAL EXPOSITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1875. The President of the United States, in order to show his interest in all things appertaining to the American Centennial Exposition, lorwarded to the grand fite now under way at the Academy of Music an elegant bouquet, accompanied with one of his brief and charisteristic letters, addressed to Miss Kate Forsyth, of this city, which is to-night exhibited for raffle, and which will be obtained by the party throwing the highest number of dice. The bouquet is a mammoth one, in which are gathered som of the richest exotic flowers, and was received in

of the richest exotic flowers, and was received in this city at a late hour this evening. Hundreds of persons are contending for toe bouquet, attached to which is the autographic letter, and at the hour at which I send this despatch I is impossible to predict who will secure the prize.

THE OLD SHIP CONSTITUTION.

In connection with the above, the Naval Department have issued an order, which has been received at the Navy Yard this evening, in regard to the old and time-honored frigate Constitution. This grand and beautifully medelled old ship, which rendered such gallant service during the Revolution, under Hull, Stewart and Decatur, is now to be completely repaired and so lar as possible restored to her original appearance. In order that she may be able to extend a welcome to the modern men of war of loreign nations that during the centennial year will visit our port,

PRESIDENT GRANT REBUKED.

ST. LOUIS. Feb. 23, 1875. A concurrent resolution resolution was adopted by the Lower House of the Legislature of this State yesterday, deprecating the action of the Presirecognition of the present government of that

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

HARTFORD, Feb. 23, 1875. The democrats of the Second Congressional district to-day nominated Judge James Phelps, of Essex, for Congress.

In the Third district Judge Lafayette S. Foster was nominated by the democrats.

The Republican Convention for the First district will be held in this city on Wednesday.

THE FINANCES OF GEORGIA. REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE-SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOL-LARS SHOBT.

ATLANTA, Feb. 23, 1875.

The Finance Committee of the Legislature, after many days of patient investigation, assisted by an expert appointed by the Governor, made t voluminous report to-day. The committee find old bonds amounting to \$152,000 poid twice, and cash short to the amount of \$68,000. While the cash short to the amount of \$68,000. While the committee do not accuse Treasurer Jones of dishonesty, they tunk he has not kept his books with proper system. They recommend him to resign and request Governor Smith to appoint a fluancial agent for the State. The report is a special order for to-morrow in both houses. The report of dealcation in this department is not true. The action of the Legislature to-morrow will elucidate the whole matter. It is thought that the Treasurer will reluse to resign, and insist on a full hearing.

A FATAL SLEEP

A BRAKEMAN FALLS BETWEEN THE CARS AND IS EILLED-VERDICT IN THE HINGLEY CASE.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23, 1875. Early this morning a brakeman named Joseph smith, while asleep upon a freight train on the Pennsylvania kaliroad, three miles south of this city, lell between the cars, all of which passed over him, severing his head from the body and otherwise terribly mangling blun. His mutilated remains shortly atterward were picked up and conveyed to the Morrisville station.

The coroner's jury in the case of Thomas Hing-ley, who came to an untimely end here last Sun-day, after being in session all day, during which sixteen witnesses were examined, returned a ver-dict of "accidental death."

THE ELLEN LUCAS MURDER.

LATTIN ELECTS TO BE TRIED BY THE COURT AND NOT BY A JURY. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Peb. 23, 1875.

The trial of James Lattin, who is alleged to have murdered Ellen Lucas in this city, October 1, 1874, began in the Superior Court here to-day, Judges Sanford and Beardsley on the bench. The court room was crowded, and an army of witnesses, on room was crowded, and an army of witnesses, on both sides, had been summoned. A jury had been empanelled and were in taeir places. The Court announced its readiness to proceed with the case. Mr. M. W. Seymour, counsel for the prisoner, said that Lattin had, after mature deitheration, come to the conclusion that he would preier to have its guilt or innocence decided by a Court composed of two competent and imparrial judges than to have it passed upon by a jury of twelve men. State Attorney James Olimstead was surprised at this course of the counsel, and thought it uniair thus, at this late hour, to change the plan agreed on during assignment day. It was finally mutually agreed to proceed with the trial, and several witnesses for the State were examined. The case attracts great attention, and will occupy several days. WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1875. FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE-PASSAGE OF MR. DAWES' SUBSTITUTE BY A MAJORITY OF TEN-ALL THE AMEND-

MENTS WIPED OUT. The House had a wild day on the Tariff bill, which was amended until it protected pretty much everybody's pet interest and damaged everybody's aversion. Mr. Hathorne, proprietor of the Hathorne Spring at Saratoga, raised a laugh by pathetically demanding protection for American Congress water, and he got it, specific and ad valorem. But when incomes, bonds, mineral waters, emery and everything else had been protected, the whole mess was wiped out, and Mr. Dawes substituted to it a measure which provides ninety cents per gallon on all spirits under proof, manufactured after the passage of the act; four cents per pound on tobacco; twenty-five per cent increase on present duties on sugar, melado to be classed as ugar, under Duton Standard, and ten per cent increase on all dutiable goods affoat on the 10th of February. No additional tax to be imposed on goods in bond, and the tax on the bank books of savings institutions is repealed, which was unintentionally included in the Little Tariff bill. Under this bill spirits in oud or in the hands of wholesale dealers are not subject to the increased tax-that is to say, the bill being ostensibly to increase the revenue. Mr. Dawes allows all the large quantity in bond to escape the increased tax. It is creditable to the louse that the bill passed by a very small majority-only ten. It is a long time since a tariff bill has been so muddled or a chairman of Ways and Means so worried by the House as in this case.

THE ADMINISTRATION REBUKED-ALIENATION OF PARTY LEADERS.

Even the Senate kicks at last. The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the question of the lawfulness of repealing the Pacific Mail subsidy, made a brief report to-day, in the course of which, rebuking Postmaster General Creswell for accepting vessels for mail service after the time specified in the law, they make this significant remark :- "The measure of the power of the executive officers of the government is to be found in the laws of Congress, which declare what they are to do and how and when they are to do it." When this passage was read a lew Senators applied it mentally to the Arkansas Message and its threat of Executive action, with or without warrant of law. The frequent visits of the President of late to the Capitol, to intimidate investigating committees and members of one or the other house, by telling them in very blunt language what he thinks it essential they shall do or not do, has aroused a good deal of indignation. even among men who are usually among the most truly loyal. Members say that if the President thinks a certain policy necessary or advisable his duty is to send a public message Congress, and not to one nouse alone, and that his recent habit of privately calling Congressmen to him to tell them privately what he thinks government, and as if the kitchen cabinet were to be extended to the Capitol. There is no doubt that the upposition to the President's Southern policy strengthens in both houses, though more in the House than in the Senate.

THE REPEAL OF THE PACIFIC SUBSIDY-AN EX-TRAVAGANT CONTRACT.

The Senate, by the heavy majority of 52 to 11, repealed the Pacific Mail subsidy. It is a curious fact that the government paid to the Pacific Mail Company as subsidy \$40,000 a trip, while the Cunard steamers receive but \$3,500 per trip. The Pacific Mail Company has been paid six times as much per mile as the Cunard Company receives from the British government.

DISPENSATION OF REWARDS OF PLACE TO THE TRULY LOYAL.

Meantime the truly loyal are preparing to enter into their "reward." While Mr. Orth goes to Vienna, Mr. Maynard will, it is said, go to Constantinople, and Senator Pease is to be Post-master at Vicksburg. Pease has bad a singular late. When he removed from Connecticut to Mississippi ne was made Superintendent of Education, but was succeeded in office by a colored man. Another colored man, Bruce, now ousts him from the Senate. PREDICAMENT OF CUBAN PATRIOTS AND BOND-

HOLDERS-THE GOVERNMENT POLICY NOT A HASTY ONE AS REGARDS BELLIGERENT RIGHTS

There is no doubt that the Cuban patriots and something which would give even a temporary value to their bonds. The settlement of the Virginius claims by the new Spanish government on the terms asked by our own government, and on more favorable ferms, in fact, than those granted to England, leaves less hope than before of trouble with Spain. The appointment of Valmaseda to be Captain General also gives a less hopeful aspect to the Cuban struggle, and, unless the Cubans who are now in this country should go over to the island and fight, there is reason for those pecuniarily interested in their success to work earnestly for some action by Congress. But it is not probable that anything will be done during this session. It is felt here that the granting of belligerent rights to the Cubaus, though it would annoy Spain, would help the Cubans but little, and that it is an act which this government can better hold in reserve than perform now. It is a menace which, while it is unexecuted, works to our advantage as a persuader to Spain to treat our citizens justly and to admit all claims for wrongs done.

THE SUBSIDY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1875.

The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee as to the legal obligation of the government to carry into effect the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the semi-monthly China mail service is signed by Senators Edmunds, Carpenter, Wright, Thurman and Stevenson. After reciting the law of 1872 and the advertisement. als and contracts made in accordance therewith they say :-

proposals and contracts made in accordance therewith they say:—

In order to provide for the permanence of this contract on the part of the United states the act of Surch 3, 1873, appropriated the sum of money necessary to make the agreed payments from the date at which the steamship company was to provide the supulated salus and besin the carrying of the mails under the contract, andery—Cotoper 1, 1873, to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, being \$375.00, This steamship company was to provide the supulated salus steamship company did not urmish the ships and did not begin the service required by the act of June 1, 1872, and the contract and the appropriations lapsed. Since that time no appropriation has been made, and no action on the subject as glein the appropriations lapsed. Since that time no appropriation has been made, and no action on two committees of each house have reported on the subject against annualing the contract. It appears, however, that on the 8th of July, 1873, the company notified the Postmaster General that two ships, the 10kio and the Fekin, were ready for hispection under the contract, and on the 8th of August. 1874, the ships having been in Accepted the vessels. Learning out of view all question respecting of the collector thereal and attorney General and excepted the vessels. Learning out of view all question respecting the state of the collector thereal and attorney General and excepted the vessels. Learning out of view all question respecting and the find the same sunder which the act of June 1, 1872, and the influences under which the act of June 1, 1872, and the influences under which the act of June 1, 1872, and the influences under which the same properties of the service unit near the same provided to the service of the contract.

We are of the opinion that the question must be answered in the negative. First, we timik that in respect of executory contracts for the delivery or use of movements of the contract.

We are of the opinion that the question must be ans

ships were tenered to the opinion that the Postmaster obligation to receive them or to take any steps upon the subject.

Second—We are of the opinion that the Postmaster General had not lawful power or authority to accept the vessels under the circum-tances, or to bind the United States in the premises. The measure of the power of the executive officers of the government is to be found in the acts of Congress, which declare what they are to do and how and when they are to do it (Floyd's Acceptances, page 7; Waliace, page 667.) To hold that an executive officer of the government authorized by law to opter into a particular contract may enter into another and different one, or dispense with the performance of the one lawfully made, would be not only against the rules of law, but dangerous in the extreme to public interests. The time at our disposal does not allow us to go into extensive reasoning or citation of authority upon the subject.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

SPEECE OF MR. BROWN IN THE SENATE OF CA-NADA ON THE ADVANTAGES OF THE TREATY-AMERICA PAYS ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOL-LARS TO FOREIGNERS FOR FREIGHT.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 23, 1875. In the Senate, last night, Hon. Mr. Brown gave his promised explanations regarding reciprocity. He gave a history of the treaties of 1865 and 1871 at great length, defended the several points of the proposed treaty in detail, and said siready it must be as far as possible fair to both parties. It was not intended to give either country an adwantage over the other. He did not pretend to say which of the two parties to the treaty would be the larger gainer, but claimed it would, if adopted, have been most beneficial in its effect on the interests of both countries. The admission of raw products must be of great advantage to either of the parties to the bargain. The policy of opening and improving canals was one traight with benefit to Canadians. The concession of free interests of the shipbuilding interest would receive an impetus by the agreement for reciprocal registration of vessels. It could not but be advantageous to Americans to purchase our snips, seeing they were at the present time paying some \$100,000,000 to foreigners for freights. The State of New York, he mentioned, has now also conceded to Canadians the long demanded privilege of using the state canals on the same terms as are enjoyed by Americans. Mr. Brown then took up the objections raised on behalf of manufacturers to the tree admission of American goods. He denied that it was right and proper to tax the whole country in order to pay a lew, and, whilst regretting that in a general arrangement of this kind some might surfer, claimed that the effect of the treaty on the interests of manufacturers had been most absurdly exaggerated. The whole number of establishments that could be affected by the treaty was comparatively small. Many would be wholy indifferent; others would be directly benefitted, and very few, indeed, could be reality placed at a disadvantage by its provisions. He was inclined to think it was rather those not included fran those embraced by the treaty that were disposed to grumble. Selection had been made of those articles that were most necessary, and the free admission of which was most in the public interest as well as those most easy of identification. In conclusion, he answered several objections to the treaty raised by the Board of Trade. The effect of what was known as the sliding scale was much overrated, as the average of American duties on goods affected wou vantage over the other. He did not pretend to say which of the two parties to

A WHISKEY CONTEST.

STATE CONSTABLES VS. UNITED STATES MAR-SHALS-A FIGHT FOR THE POSSESSION OF BARRELS OF LIQUOR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23, 1875. Much excitement was caused for a time this tween the State constables and the United States Marsbal. The State constables seized a large stock of liquors in the store of John Bligh, and were removing it when the United States Marshal, in whose custody the liquors were—at least nominally—appeared, and forcibly interrupted the work of removal. A large force of city police was summoned and was ordered to protect and assist the United States authorities against the State constables. The resuit was the constables got off with fitteen parrels and the Marshal retained the remainder of the stock. It is charged that Bligh has been constantly selling from the stock nominally in the Marshal's custody. A large and excited crowd witnessed the proceedings. tween the State constables and the United States

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mrs. Huntley, a Dublin actress, has made s great hit in London as La Frochard.

Maurel's "Teil" has been one of the most re markable triumphs of the past season at St. Pe-

indicate much sesthetic taste in that boasted home of art. Besides Ernani, instead of dying, marries Mr. Maccabe has had a great success in Nev York-an unprecedented run of 150 nights-but a

as to suggest personal animus. THE DELANEY EMBLEM.

VIGNAUL BEATS RUDOLPHE BY OVER TWO HUN-

DRED AND FIFTY POINTS. The match for the Delaney emblem and the championship of America was played last night at Tammany Hall. The atteniance was rather slim, as the game of the previous evening had been dragged out to such an extent as to become very

Play commenced at a quarter past eight, Vignaux winning the lead. Joseph Dion was umbondholders here are anxious to have Congress do pire for Vignaux; Tom Foley, of Chicago, for Rudolphe, and John Reeves appointed as referee. Both men appeared a little scared at one stage of the proceedings. Vignaux made five shots without a count. Rudolphe was plodding slowly

out a count. Rudolphe was plodding slowly along, averaging about 5 or 6, when Vignaux suddenly woke up and scored 30, 60, 29 and 30 in lour successive innings, making the game at the close of the sixteenth inning—

Wignaux 137, Rudolphe 100.

Most players would be rather discouraged by such an exhibition of play, but Rudolphe did not show the slightest nervousness, as he ran 22 and 35 in nandsome style on the hineteenth and twentieth hunings. On the twenty-third inning Rudolphe put up 21 and Vignaux followed with 66—a brilliant run, that he supplemented with 66 on the next hand. Rudolphe was still plucky, and made a clever break of 27, hearly all difficult shots, as the balls were not running his way. Vignaux then helped his count with 32, and on the following inning Rudolphe inade a run of 23 in clever style. At the close of the twenty-seventh inning the game stood—

Vignaux 387, Rudolphe 247.

There was no beating the play exhibited by treath and on the close of the twenty-seventh by treath by treath and on the close of the twenty-seventh by treath by treath and on the close of the twenty-seventh by treath by treath and on the close of the twenty-seventh by treath by treath and on the close of the twenty-seventh by treath by treath and on the close of the twenty-seventh by treath by treath and on the close of the twenty-seventh by treath by the content of the close of the twenty-seventh by treath by the content of the close of the twenty-seventh by treath by the content of the close of the twenty-seventh by treath by the content of the close of the twenty-seventh by treath by the close of the twenty-seventh by treath by the close of the twenty-seventh by the close of the close of the twenty-seventh by the close of the

style. At the close of the twenty-seventh inning the game stood—

Younaux 337, Ruddler 247.

There was no beating the play exhibited by Vignaux last evening, and on his next inning he rolled up 35, which he presently followed with 17.

Ruddlephe, in the meantine, was not making more than 1 or 2 at an innibs. On the thirty-first inning Yunaux got the bails running his way, and, nursing them with that exquisite knowledge of strength which characterizes his game, rolled up the handsome break of 69, Ruddlephe could do nothing at all, but on the thirty-lour'h inning succeeded in counting 13.

Viguaux played with a very confident air, now that he had such an immense lead, but on the thirty-eighth inning, when Rudolphe ran 44, he looked for a moment as if he was a little nervous. He did not show it, however, when he went to play, as in the next inning he ran 34 and finished the game. The following is the

Summart.

Match game for the championship of America and the Delaney emblem between Maurice Vignaux and A. P. Rudolphe, 600 points, three ball Freuch game, 2½ balls, played on a 5x10 Griffith's table, fitted with the Delaney wire cushion.

Vignaux—0, 5, 11. 3, 0, 16, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 30, 0, 29, 30, 0, 0, 4, 22, 8, 9, 2, 56, 66, 32, 1, 35, 17, 0, 69, 11, 0, 18, 2, 2, 11, 14, 24-600.

Rudolphe—0, 2, 9, 0, 3, 19, 3, 4, 1, 9, 1, 32, 1, 0, 12, 4, 0, 1, 22, 35, 10, 6, 21, 0, 27, 2, 23, 0, 1, 1, 2, 7, 0, 13, 0, 8, 6, 41—326.

Highest runs—Vignaux—60, 29, 30, 22, 56, 66, 32, 35, 69, 34. Kudolphe—19, 32, 22, 35, 21, 27, 41. Average—Vignaux, 15-513; Rudolphe, 51-110.

Time of game—Three hours and fitteen minutes.

MATCH IN AID OF THE CUBAN SUFFERERS A grand billiard match between the champion billiard players of the world will take place at Tammany Hali on Tuesday evening, March 2. This match is in aid of the Cuban sufferers, and this match is in aid of the Cuoan sufferers, and this will give all those who sympathize with the principles of liberty an opportunity to contribute towards this object as well as a chance to witness some of the finest billiard playing in the world. Messrs. Vignaux, Garnier, Ubassy, C. Dion, J. Dion and Daly, who are at present in this city, have kindly volunteered their services.

THE GRAND OPERA BALL.

The Grand Opera Ball takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. It will be the last event of the king this season, and no pains have been spared to make it worthy of the reputation these balls have enjoyed for years. The rush nor tickets and boxes has been very great, and many of the most prominent city beloyle will be present in the boxes. A number of novelties will be introduced. There will be no promenage music, professional dances after the Paris pian taking place between the regular dances, these being supplied by a troupe of 100 corypaess and three French grotesque companies, Les Pioux-Pioux, Les Gastons and Les Funambuies, comprising in all twenty lantastic French dancers. "La Danse des Insectes," a Parisian sensition, will be the main feature. There is announced to be an orchestra of 200, under Gaffé. Yesterday atternoon a reheartsal of the various troupes took place at freing Hall. The floor was crowded and the full orchestra was present. king this season, and no pains have been spared

OBITUARY.

M. COROT, THE PAINTER. The cable brings intelligence of the death of Jean Baptiste Camille Corot, the distinguished French painter, at Paris yesterday. M. Corot was an old man, being born in July, 1796, so that at the time of his death he was within a few months of his seventy-ninth birthday. His early studies were at the Lycée of Rouen, after which he spen some years in the service of a merchant, with woom he remained until 1822. In that year, much against the wishes of his father, he entered the atelier of M. Michallon, and on his death that of M. Victor Bertin, subsequently studying some years in Italy. His first picture in the exhibition was his "view of the Campagna," which de exhibited in 1827. Its poetic sentiment earned for it the appreciation of artists and the public favor. Among his subsequent works the most remarkable are dis "Views in Italy" (1834), one of which are dis "Views in Italy" (1834), one of which are dis "Views in Italy" (1834), one of which of Orienns and the gallery of the Duke of Orienns and the gallery of the Museum of Doual, together with "A Souvenir of the Environs of Fiorence" (1839), in the museum of Laxembourg: "Christ on the Mount of Olives" (1846), in the museum of Laxembourg: "Christ on the Mount of Olives" (1846), in the museum of Marcousy," purchased by the Emperor Napoleon III.: "The Burning of Sodom" (1857) and "Dante and Virgil" and "Macbeth" (1859). Heside these he painted many other works, the most profife years of his long fife being between 1855 and 1888, when as ceased work. He obtained a second class medal in 1838, medals of the first class in 1848 and 1853, and a medal of the Exposition Universelle in 1867. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1846 and advanced to the rank of officer in 1867. Some of his pictures have found their way to the country, and one of them. "A Pastoral," was sold atelier of M. Michallon, and on his death that of

The following announcement has been received in this city:- "Died, in Rome, Italy, suddenly of Brooklyn." The sudden decease of this beautim and gifted lady leaves a void in the hearts and homes of her many relatives and friends that cannot be replaced. Her loss will be deeply de-plored in all the circles of society which she se

AN ADMIRAL'S FUNERAL

In New Brunswick, N. J., on Washington's Birthday, the funeral of the late Rear Admiral Courses A. Bell, of the United States Navy, took place from his residence and from the Second Reformed church. Rev. Dr. Hartranft conducted the services and preached the funeral sermon, in the course of which he dweit particularly on the modesty of the deceased, speaking of him as a man of true worth—a man who never sought public honors and preferred to know that he had done his duty in opedience to orders; a Christian whose life was the simplicity of virtue itself, and who departed in humbity and faith and full in years and bonors. After a prayer by Dr. Cambbell and the benediction the remains were removed to Elmwood Cemeters, and there deposited in the family burying piot. The palbearers were Commodore Trenchard and Captains Temple, Low and Joanson; Pay Director Eddridge, Colonel Brown, United States Mailue Corps, General J. B. Meintosii, J. S. Carpenter, McRae Swift and John Hillhouse. Admiral Rowan, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was prevented from attending by liness, and Lieutenant Wise represented him, Altogether the funeral was very impressive and very quiet and unostentations. vices and preached the funeral sermon, in the

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours. year, as recorded by the thermometer at Hu4-nut's pharmacy, Herald Building:-1874. 1875. 1874. 1875. 1874. 1875. 3 A. M. 38 35 37 P. M. 70 52 6 A. M. 36 36 6 P. M. 69 50 9 A. M. 40 40 9 P. M. 54 43 12 M. 49 47 12 P. M. 48 44 Average temperature yesterday. 48 44 Average temperature for corresponding date last verage temperature for corresponding date last year 50% TO WITHHOLD WATER FROM A FIRE IS AF safe as to neglect taking Halk's Honey or dorenous; and Jar for a heavy cold. Pine's Tootnache Drops cun in I minute.

A.—PATENT WIRE SIGNS; ENGRAVED METAL and brass Signs; Store, Office and Sign Painting UPHAM & CO., 399 Broadway. "Ernani," at the Berlin Opera House, does not AN OFFER WILL BE RECEIVED FOR TWO TEN AND THREE EIGHT CYLINDER HOE ROTARY PRESES; WILL BE SOLD LOW. AGGRESS THE NEW YORK HERALD

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Extract from Freisce.

be made between the two fundamental alternatives."

Extract from Preface.

III.

SPAIN:

ART REMAINS AND ART REALITIES: PAINTERS, PRIESTS AND PRINCES. Being notes of Things seen, and of opinions formed, during nearly Three Years lesislence and fravels in that Country. By H. West Gazkies, S. B., author of What I saw on the West Coat of South America." 2 vois, 12mo. Clother Commist, and it seems strange that her varied resources to this end have not been presented in a comprehensive and spirited relation, free from toot dious and special details, for the use of the fourist and stay, althous reader. She is tuil of pictures, natural and artistic. Sublimity is spread broadcast, skirted by the seas of old renown, and canonied by a sky of wondrous beauty. "Nearly three years—from and including the autumn of 1871 to 1874—were spent by the author is search of health. The toilowing pages written within that time, tell what he saw and thought."—Extract from Preface.

Pretace.

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Either of the above sent free by mail to any address in the United States on receipt of the price. "OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISEASES OF WOmen," by OR, SPRENG, late member New York
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Some of his pictures have found their way to this country, and one of them. "A Pastorai," was sold with the Hazeltine collection in this city in De-